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REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

The great Republican convention is a matter of history and the party has made its nominations for president and for vice president.

It took ten ballots to arrive at a conclusion, and, of course, since there were several candidates, and only one could be nominated for each office, it is only natural that some disappointment should be expressed at the result. Especially is this true in the case of the friends of the men who were most prominently mentioned—Wood, Lowden, and Johnson.

After all, a presidential nomination is more a matter of party principles and national issues than of individuals. There were many differences of opinion among the delegates upon the minor questions before the convention, but upon the big questions of reconstruction the convention was practically a unit.

Senator Harding of Ohio, the nominee for president, is an old-fashioned Republican of the McKinley type of man. He has two outstanding qualities that seem to make him a desirable man under existing conditions. He is thoroughly honest and very fearless. He is very conscientious in the performance of duty, and thoroughly American. The Record had hoped for the nomination of General Wood, but is glad to accept the verdict of the convention because there are very great issues at stake and we believe that the policies outlined by the Republican platform are safer and better for America than the policies that have been pursued by the Democratic party for the past seven years, and beyond that, we believe that Senator Harding, if elected, will have judgment enough to select advisors of ability and take into his cabinet men who are efficient.

What America needs now is a sane business policy and men of known ability to steer the ship of state through the troubled waters of the reconstruction period. Government is not a matter of sentiment but a matter of business efficiency. Every thinking man regardless of party affiliation knows there is something wrong with present management. Costs are outrageously high, and money has been ruthlessly wasted. We must get back to a sound business policy or ultimately suffer disaster industrially, economically, and socially.

Gov. Coolidge of Mass. has demonstrated to the country that he is a man of great ability, tried integrity, and fearlessness. He has proven that he is cool headed and sound in judgment, thus making a fitting running-mate for Harding.

The coming campaign is a very important one and we must keep in mind the issues at stake and forget party differences. It is the duty of every American citizen to post himself or herself upon national issues. This is a time when we can all bow our heads and unite in the prayer of J. G. Holland when he wrote:

"God give us men: a time like this demands
 Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
 Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
 Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
 Men who possess opinions and a will;
 Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
 Men who can stand before a demagogue,
 And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
 Tall men, sun crowned who live above the fog
 In public duty, and in private thinking;
 For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
 Their large professions and their little deeds,
 Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
 Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

REAL MEANING OF LEAGUE

There has been much discussion as to the real meaning of the League of Nations, and just what obligation it would place upon the government of the United States. Careful statesmen and thoughtful business men wanted to safeguard American interests first.

The question of superceding the constitution of the United States with something else is very grave. The Republican party has spoken for a league with proper measures for the protection of American interests and we have no doubt that the Democratic party, at its convention will take a similar stand. People are coming more and more to realize the danger to American institutions and industries from joining an unjust league of nations that would involve much trouble.

During negotiations in Europe looking to the completion of the Peace Treaty and the incorporation therein of a League of Nations' Covenant, President Wilson said to the representative of the kingdom of Roumania, "You must not forget that it is force which is the final guarantee of the public peace." If the world is again troubled, if the conditions that we all regard as fundamental are upset and contested the guarantee which is given you means that the United States will send to this side of the ocean their army and their fleet.

It is largely that condition which causes the American people to hesitate to become a party to the League of Nations. If the controversies which arise in Europe in the future were controversies to which the United States might be a party, or in which it might have an interest, or for which it might be responsible in some degree, then there would be small hesitancy in standing ready to send the army and the fleet across the ocean to uphold the honor and the rights of the United States. But such was not the limitation upon the assurances given by President Wilson; nor are such the limitations upon the obligations contained in the League of Nations Covenant. According to the provisions of that international agreement any controversy which threatened the peace of the world would be a fitting subject for the League Council to take up for investigation and decision, and if the decision of that Council to take up for investigation and decision, and if the decision of that Council should be that the United States should send its fleet and its army across the ocean, this country would be confronted with the alternative of obeying that mandate or becoming subject to the charge of repudiating its promises.

Violation of pledges is one of the things that the people of the United States will not contemplate. Because the obligations of the League Covenant are so vague in terms and so limitless in possibilities, the people of this country and their representatives in Congress refuse to become bound thereby. Making a contract in blank to send troops and ships in the numbers and at times that may be determined by a Council controlled by European nations, is an undertaking that does not appeal to the wisdom of American statesmen. Such a blank contract few men would make in their private undertakings. It is fortunate for the country, therefore, that this nation can not be bound either morally or legally by the act of its Chief Executive without the express concurrence of a two-thirds majority of the United States Senate, acting after there has been opportunity for the fullest presentation of facts and the freest discussion of all phases of the subject.

It is true, as President Wilson declared, that force is the final guarantee of the public peace, but the United States does not propose to be bound to supply the force to preserve the peace of Europe in accordance with the edicts of a Council controlled by European nations. The United States has domestic problems that will fully occupy the attention of her statesmen, the energies of her people, and the resources of her industries.

The AMERICAN LEGION

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEN



(Copy for This Department Supplied by National Headquarters of the American Legion)

TELLS OF LEGION'S PROGRESS

National Commander D'Olier Makes Clear Wonderful Work Accomplished in Only One Year.

Addressing a large audience of members of the American Legion and their friends, in Indianapolis recently, Franklin D'Olier, National Commander of the American Legion, gave the following explanation of the organization and purposes of the legion:

It was only a little over a year ago, in France, that all were asking what kind of a veterans' organization we should have, corresponding to the G. A. R. and the Confederate Veterans. We had all seen the wonderful spirit of those in the service and we thought it would be more than unfortunate if that spirit were allowed to die out. It, therefore, was decided to form a great veterans' organization to which every person would be eligible who was in service, regardless of whether he were an officer or enlisted man, and whether he served in this country or France.

The movement was started on the fifteenth of March, last year, only a year ago. In a year's time from that small beginning it has become an organization with an active organization in every state of the Union, with some 2,500 posts and a membership well over a million.

Why is it that the American Legion in such a short time has grown so rapidly? The reason is simply this: That it was formed for the purpose of keeping alive that spirit of service which we all know about. And that spirit of service is service to our country and service to our comrades.

When we were over there, we saw ourselves the radical tendencies in France. We heard from officers coming from England of the radical tendencies in England, and we heard there was some concern in this country as to what might happen when over four million men were demobilized. We made up our minds the first service we should render to our country as civilians would be to see to it that this government, this country that we were protecting against the enemy, we would protect against the foe within.

You have heard a great deal about the stand of the American Legion for law and order. That stand for law and order has done more for our country than most of us realize.

I was talking a short time ago to a member of a foreign embassy and he was discussing the American Legion, and he said:

"Do you realize most of the disorder and lawlessness in our country is caused by ex-service men, whereas in your country you have your ex-service men putting down lawlessness and disorder?"

I was talking in Washington in the office of the military intelligence of the war department which is connected with the attorney general's office, and they both told me that the greatest central factor in curbing the activities of the reds and the radicals who would overturn our government by force was the American Legion. Those who would overturn our government by force know they can only do so by force and the only great group of citizens who recognize fully the power of force are the ex-service men who were fighting force with force. And when they appreciated the fact that there were 8,500 posts throughout the country and not a locality of any size, nor what had an American Legion post, and that it was a rallying point around which the ex-service men can gather in case of lawlessness, and that through the legion all service men could stop the attempts of the radicals—that has turned the tide and made an improvement since last summer.

Let me give you an illustration of the soundness of their judgment. When the steel strike began in a town in this, the posts called a meeting and boys offered their services to the buyers. The mayor immediately sent in about two hundred, one hundred he held in reserve and the other hundred he put patrolling the residence section. The next day the labor union called a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the legion for strike breaking. The post of the American Legion post happened to be a union man and he went to the meeting and he explained just exactly what they were doing, that they were taking no part whatever in the controversy and were simply interested in the protection of their homes and those of the union workers.

"You are loyal patriotic American citizens. So are we. We are interested in the same things, and therefore, this meeting which you have called for the purpose of denouncing the American Legion when you understand what we are trying to do, to

protect your homes from disorders, for which you will not be responsible—we are trying to protect your homes as well as our own."

As a result of this very frank statement by the post commander the meeting of organized labor approved the action of the legion, and there was no disorder whatever in that community. This is a small thing and yet it shows just what the American Legion is trying to do. You need have no fear about the stand of the American Legion for law and order. That is one point upon which every member of the American Legion is pledged, and is one thing upon which we agree unanimously, the maintenance of law and order in this country, and in that way we hope to serve our country.

In addition we are going to serve our comrades through mutual helpfulness. We will see that the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice are taken care of—that those disabled physically are properly cared for.

Unfortunately, although a year had elapsed since the signing of the armistice, congress had not done what it should have done for the disabled men. The American Legion called a meeting in Washington last December, and explained what they thought was fair treatment to the disabled men, that they might not be objects of charity of a private character, and legislation which we considered Monday morning was actually passed by both houses by Saturday afternoon, because what the American Legion asked was fair and just, and congress knew it had the support of the entire country. And as a result a man can now live on the compensation he receives from his government where he has become physically disabled.

We are now asking congress to do something for those of our comrades handicapped financially because of their service in the army or navy. We have been criticized for doing this on the basis that we were putting a price on our patriotism, due to the fact that anyone making that statement does not appreciate the situation.

I understand it is a historical fact that George Washington, the father of our country, received a grant of several thousand acres of land from this country, in recognition of his service during the revolution. No one has ever criticized the father of our country as having put a price on his patriotism.

Referring to a recent illustration: When this country appreciated what Admiral Dewey had done, by popular subscription they presented him with a house, and no one ever said that Admiral Dewey had put a price on his patriotism.

The ex-service men in what they are asking for beneficial legislation is that this country shall merely help them overcome the disadvantages incidental to their military and naval service. We have suggested a four-fold optional plan, covering land settlement, home aid, vocational training, and, for those who are not able to avail themselves of any one of those three, an adjustment in their compensation based on length of service. The American Legion every time it refers to this legislation has asked congress to make it as liberal as is consistent with the welfare of the country, and no one is in position to take exception to a statement like that.

The American legion knows that while we were in France our strength in the face of the enemy was not the strength of the two million men in France, or the strength of the two million men in the states. But it was the strength of the hundred million Americans back of those four million of us in service. We were the spear point; the hundred million patriotic Americans back of us were the shaft and the strength.

The American legion realizes that its future usefulness for good in this country will depend on the support and approval we get from the hundred million other Americans, and we know we could do nothing without your support, and you may rest assured in all our acts we shall see to it that we keep constantly in mind the one hundred million other Americans who are just as patriotic and just as loyal as we are.

Sherman Was Wrong

The night the armistice was signed was a wild one in Paris. All restrictions were off. Every one was happy and saluted every one else French fashion as they met on the boulevards. All American soldiers were kissed to their hearts' content. Buttons and verses caps were stolen by the screaming mademoiselles. Along toward midnight up the Boulevard des Halles straggled a big black colored boy. His coat was open to the breeze, all its buttons gone, and his head bare. Evidently his cap had also gone to swell some one's collection. As he turned one corner, two chic mademoiselles grabbed him. One kissed him on one cheek and one on the other. It was too much for the darkey. Throwing both arms in the air, he cried fervently: "O Lordy! what Mistah Sherman said about war's a lie! Dis sh' must be holliden!"

Where Buzzards Foregather.

Buzzards nest in trees in swampy places, if possible; if they can find an island difficult of access to man they speedily pre-empt the place, invite all the members of their kind within a radius of many miles, and make the island their breeding ground, where thousands of them gather. At the breeding ground and at the roosting places the ground always is covered with fifth, bones, feathers and carion of all kinds.

Concerning the Sabbath.

According to the Bible the Lord created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. As Saturday is the seventh day of the week, the Jews observe it as the Sabbath, as do certain other denominations following the old Mosaic law. When Christ said: "The old things have passed away; behold, they are become new," his followers regarded this as a command to change the old order, and they made the day of his resurrection the Sabbath.

Lies.

Many tell lies in order to deceive us, and many because they themselves are deceived. Some seek to win our favor by false accusations and invent wrongs in order that they may appear angry at our having suffered them. One man lies out of spite that he may set trusting friends at variance; some because they are suspicious and wish to see sport and watch from a safe distance those whom they have set by the ears.—Lucius Annaeus Seneca.



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